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GERMANY'S INTRIGUE WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI EXPOSED AND PROVED

Edgar Sisson, Who Investigated for U.S., Makes Amazing Disclosures of Conspiracy Between Huns and Lenin and Trotsky.

KAISER WAS PREPARING FOR WAR BEFORE ARCHDUKE WAS SLAIN

Betrayal of Russia by Plotters Indubitably Shown by Original Documents Covering Financing of Scheme and Intention to Send Destructors to America and Canada.

The committee on public information has released for publication a series of communications between the German imperial government and the Russian bolshevik government and between the bolsheviki themselves and also the report thereon made to George Creel by Edgar Sisson, the committee's special representative in Russia during the winter of 1917-18.

These documents show that the present heads of the bolshevik government-Lenin and Trotsky and their associates-are Ger-

They show that the bolshevik revolution was arranged for by the German great general staff and financed by the German Imperial Bank and other German financial institutions.

They show that the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was a betrayal of the Russian people by the German agents, Lenin and Trotsky; that a German-picked commander was chosen to "defend" Petrograd against the Germans; that German officers have been secretly received by the bolshevik government as military advisers, as spies upon the embassies of Russia's allies, as officers in the Russian army, and as directors of the bolshevik military, foreign and domestic policy. They show, in short, that the present bolshevik government is not a Russian government at all, but a German government, acting solely in the interests of Germany and betraying the Russian people, as it betrays Russia's natural allies, for the benefit of the imperial German government alone.

And they show also that the bolshevik leaders, for the same German imperial ends, have equally betrayed the working classes of Russia, whom they pretend to represent.

Dated October, 1917.

Dictated Candidates.

Boodle-"Very Secret."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Idany Original Documents.

The documents are some seventy in number. Many are originals, annotated by bolshevik officials. The balance of the others are photographs of originals, showing annotated they corroborate a third set of typewritten circulars of which only halance of the others are photographs And they corroborate a third set of typewritten circulars of which only two originals are possessed, but all of which fit perfectly into the whole pattern of German intrigue and German

of the peoples commissars, of which the present which took place in ministry of justice the order of the German Imperial Bank "allowing oney to Comrades Lenin, Trotsky and their associates in Totsky and their associates or order of the German Imperial Bank and their associates or order of the German Imperial Bank and their associates or order of the German Imperial Bank and their associates or order of the German Imperial Bank and their associates or order of the German Imperial Bank and their associates or order of the German Imperial Bank. This report is indorsed by Lenin ith his initials for deposit in "the proof of the German Imperial Bank and their associates or order of the German Imperial Bank. The proof is supported by document No. Which is the original of a report in the proof of the bolshevik leaders, arning them that he has just aristed an agent who had in his possion the original order of the German impossion or organization of the present which took place in the ministry of the present which took place in the ministry of the Russian it begins: "In accordance with the agreement which took place in the ministry of the Russian it begins: "In accordance with the agreement which took place in the which took place in the ministry of the Russian it begins to the original or the present which took place in the presen leaders by two of their assistants, in- It begins: forming them that in accordance with their instructions, there had been removed from the archives of the Russian ministry of justice the order of the German Imperial Bank "allowing money to Comrades Lenin, Trotsky and others' for the propaganda of and others' for the propaganda of peace in Russia"; and that, at the same time, "all the books" of a bank in Stockholm had been "audited" to conceal the payment of money to

Bank.
This report is indorsed by Lenin with his initials for deposit in "the secret department" of the bolshevik tiles. And the authenticity of the files. And the authenticity of the report is supported by document No. which is the original of a report sent by a German general staff representative to the bolshevik leaders, warning them that he has just arrested an agent who had in his possession the original order of the German Imperial Bank referred to in document No. 1, and pointing out that evidently "at the proper time steps were not taken to destroy the abovementioned documents."

Original Protocol Reveals.

Document No. 3 is the original protocol signed by several bolshevik leaders and dated November 2, 1917, showing that "on instructions of the representatives of the German general staff in Petrograd" and "with the consent of the council of people's commissars." of which Trotsky and Lenin were the heads, two incriminating German circulars had also been "taken from the department of secret service of the Petrograd district" and given to the secret service department of the German general staff in Petrograd. On the bottom of the protocol the German adjutant acknowledges receipt of the two incriminating circulars with his cipher signature. And to complete the evidence the circulars are themselves penciled with the cipher signature of the head of the German secret service bureau.

Anticipated Assassination.

These two circulars apparently had been obtained by some Russian agent in Germany and transmitted to Rus-sia. The German general staff evisia. The German general staff evidently wished to get them back in order to destroy them. By the order of the German general staff and with the "consent" of Lenin and Trotsky they are turned over to the Germans to be destroyed. Why? Because they are conclusive proof that on June 9. 1914, the German government was preparing for war, several weeks before the assassination of the Austrian archduke, which was made the pretext for war.

archduke, which was made the pretext for war.

One circular is an order from the
German general staff, dated June 9.
1914, informing "all industrial concerns" in Germany to open the sealed
envelopes containing their "industrial
mobilization plans and registration
forms," so that they might be prepared for the war for which the excuse had not yet been found.

Destructive Agents Notified.

The second circular is an order from the German general staff of the high sea fleet, dated November 28. 1914. calling for the mobilization of "all destructive agents and observers" in the United States and Canada for the purpose of preventing the salling of ships from American poets to Russia. France and England. The order calls for explosions, strikes, "delays, embroilments and difficulties," and it recommends the employment of "anrecommends the employment of "an-archists and escaped criminals" for

sheviki—and the Germans.

Most significant of all are two photographs of further communications from the German Imperial Bank, given as documents Nos. 10 and 11. One is a letter addressed to the chairman of the council of people's commissars and the other is the "resoluthe purpose.

It is these damning proofs of a German conspiracy against the nations of Europe in June, 1914, and against the United States in November 1914. r, 1914-it is these that Lenin and



AUSTRIA FOR PEACE PARLEY; INVITES ALL BELLIGERENTS

AMSTERDAM, September 14.—The Austro-Hungarian government today invited all belligerent governments to enter into non-binding discussions at some neutral meeting place with a view to bring about peace.

The Holy See and all neutral nations also will be notified. An official statement from Vienna making the above announcment has been received here.

SOON TO PASS ON NICKEL CAR FARE

Utilities Commission to Give W. R. E. Request Prompt

Consideration.

Immediate consideration will be given by the public utilities commission to the It is dated October, 1917. It is from a division of the German general application of the Washington Railway staff. It is addressed to the council and Electric Company for permission to of the peoples commissars, of which charge a straight 5-cent fare on all its

charge a straight b-cent lare on all its lines. It is probable the request will be considered at a meeting of the commission Wednesday.

Members of the utilities board would make no comment last night as to their probable action. They indicated, however, a purpose to dispose of the application with the least delay, possible.

President William F. Ham of the company expressed the hope that the public as well as the commission would inform itself of the exact condition of the company, in order that there might be a thorough understanding of the necessity of increasing its revenues to meet increased costs of operation imposed by war conditions.

Mr. Ham Tells Plans. Mr. Ham. who was elected to the

presidency of the company by the board of directors last week, talked over with Commissioner Brownlow yesterday some of the policies of his administration. To newspapermen later he made this statement:
"The policy of the company will be to co-operate fully and frankly with the public utilities commission in conthe public utilities commission in con-sidering the many serious problems which necessarily will have to be met from time to time. We realize the difficulties that are attendant upon operation of public utilities under, present war conditions and the need for special effort to overcome these What their "mutual activities" were to be is sufficiently indicated by document No. 7, which is a photograph of a letter signed in cipher by this Maj. Luberts and his adjutant, Lieut. Hartwig. They notify the bolshevik leaders, on January 12, 1918, that "by order of the German general staff" the German intelligence section "has informed us of the names and the characteristics of the main candidates for re-election" to the Russian bolshevik "central executive committee," and "the general staff orders us to insist on the election of the following people." They add a list of Russian leaders satisfactory to the German general staff. The list is headed by Trotsky and Lenin. They were elected, and the rest of the present bolshevik executive committee were chosen from the same German list.

Boodle—"Very Secret."

Boodle—"Very Secret."

Bidering the many serious problems which necessarily will have to be met from time to time. We realize the difficulties that are attendant upon operation of public utilities under of present war conditions and the need for special effort to overcome these for re-election" to the Russian bolshevik "central executive committee under existing conditions. The main difficulty up to the present time has been a shortage of trainmen. We hope this will be overcome by the pany has recently put into effect. Further improvement in service will soon be shown if there is no further delay in the delivery of fifty new cars ordered last spring." What their "mutual activities" were

With Company Since 1899.

Boodle—"Very Secret."

Document No. 28 gives evidence of the quid pro quo. It is a photograph of a letter from the president of the German Imperial Bank to the bolishe-vik commissar of foreign affairs. It is marked "Very secret" and dated January 8, 1918. It says: "Information has today been received by me from Stockholm that 50,000,000 rubles of gold have been transferred to be put at the disposal of the people's commissars," which is the title of the bolishe-vik leaders. "This credit." the letter continues, "has been supplied to the Russian government in order to cover the cost of the keep of the red guards (the bolshevik revolutionary troops) and agitators in the necessity of increasing propaganda in the country. The imperial government considers it appropriate to remind the soviet of people's commissars of the necessity of increasing propaganda in the country, as the antagonistic attitude of the south of Russia and Siberia to the existing (Russian) government is troubling the German government is troubling the German government is troubling the German government."

With Company Since 1899.

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President Ham has been with the past six of controller, treasurer and wastened its de-controller.

President Ham has filed the Washington Railway and Electric Company and Electric Company and Electric Company and Electric Company and in t agement of the Cleeviand street rail-ways under the regime of the late Tom Johnson. He is a director of the Federal National Bank, member of the University, Commercial and Chevy Chase clubs and is well known

Planned Munition Seizure. Four days later the same president of the German Imperial Bank sent another 5,000,000 roubles to the same address to provide for the sending of a Russian revolutionary leader to Viadivostok to get possession of the "Japanese and American war materials" at that port, and, if necessary, to destroy them. A photograph of his letter is given as document No. 9.

There were earlier payments, but probably none later than these. None was necessary. By this time the loot of an empire lay open to the bolsheviki—and the Germans.

Most significant of all are two pho-Four days later the same president throughout the street railway indus-try of the country, having taken a prominent part in the activities of the American Electric Railway Asso-

CASUALTIES OF BRITISH

LONDON, September 14.—Casualties among the British forces reported for the week ending today total 21,445, compared with an aggregate of 20,640 in the previous week. The casualties were divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds, officers, 563; men, 3,514; wounded or missing, efficers, 1,702; men,

U. S. DRIVE TERRORIZES HUNS; **QUAKE AS OVER GHOST STORY**

The American offensive at their very doors and stories of a long-range gun about to be turned loose upon their towns is giving the war a new aspect to the Germans. An official dispatch from France today shows there are evidences of excitement everywhere across the German border, and quotes the following from the Mulhausen Tageblatt:

"The American offensive in Upper Alsace and the long-rang gun supposed to be intended to reduce to ashes the towns of this country are madly alarming the inhabitants. Even people of high rank tremble at the news like little children listening to ghost stories. Of course, the evacuation of Mulhausen and the whole of Alsace is again in question, and it is said that all measures for the actual evacuation of the grand duchy, from Baden to Sriburg, have already been taken."

the punishment they may incur, and say there is not the slightest reason for anxiety, but at the same time continue to publish the

Gen. Pershing's Birthday Gift Is 35,000 Soldiers

That Number Landed Friday and 11,000 Yesterday, Gen, March, Who Displays Great Optimism, Announces.

A birthday present to Gen. Pershing f 35,000 soldiers was announced by Gen. March, chief of staff, in his con ference yesterday with newspaper men Not only this, but the chief of staff stated that in addition to the men landed Friday, the anniversary of "Black Jack" Pershing's birth, 11,000 more debarked yesterday.

Further, Gen. March stated, fifteen transports docked at the American base port in France yesterday, of which twelve were to be unloaded and started on the return trip to the United States before noon today.

Gen. March's talk was characterized by unconcealed and buoyant optimism which was given expression in exultant exclamations at several points dur-

with the connection with the military program. There has appeared in the propers and interest program. There has appeared in the propers and interest program. There has appeared in the program. There has appeared in the propers and interest program. There has appeared in the program. There has appeared in the propers and interest program. There has appeared in the propers and interest program. There has appeared in the propers an intimation that there is some talk that America isn't going through with this war. That, of course, is preposterous in its falsity at a time when we are asking the Congress to give us an increase in the age limit, which will carry every available man 'over there,' and are on the point of asking for over seven billion dollars more for the military program this year. And with everything moving at the highest speed, it is inconceivable that any such propagands can be considered seriously by anybody. America is going through with it.

Everything Is Working Smoothly. "The increased program calls for increased effort in France, increased port facilities, etc., and I have here a cablegram which indicates the way things are going over

This afternoon 35,000 men came

ashore at one of our base ports and 11,000 more will be off before noon tomorrow. Fifteen ships came in at 10 o'clock this morning, out of at 10 o'clock this morning, out of which twelve were unloaded and will be ready to return tomorrow before noon.' The system is so well organized that those great masses of troops are handled and the ships returned in this very short time.
"I have received from France a copy of an order issued by Gen. Naulin, commanding the 21st French Army Corps, referring to our 42d Division, which has always done good work. We have heretofore published other commendations of that division, and this is the last one received. this is the last one received.

Praises American Soldiers.

"'At the moment when the 421st American Division is on the point American Division is on the point of leaving the 21st Army Corps I desire to express my keen satisfaction and my sincers thanks for the services which it has rendered under all conditions.

"By its valor, ardor and its spirit it has very particularly distinguished itself on July 15 and 16 in the course of the great battle where the 4th Army broke the German offensive on the Champagne front.

front:

"I am proud to have had it under my orders during this period; my prayers accompany it in the great struggle engaged in for the liberty of the world.

(Signed) "NAULIN."

Continue Their Advance. "Last Saturday the position of the

various armies along the front was pointed out; and since that time the pointed out; and since that time the British and French have continued their advance on the forty-mile front between Havrincourt wood and St. Gobein highlands until they are now nowhere more than five miles from the Hindenburg line. Progress has become slower owing to increasingly heavy artillery fire by the enemy heavy artillery fire by the enemy from his line of defense, generally the old Hindenburg line. In Flanders, the Belgians have taken over six miles of

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

HUNS LOSING VITAL GROUND UNDER IMPACT OF FRENCH ON LINE BENDING ABOUT LAON

AMERICANS SEIZE 155 SQUARE MILES **WITHIN 36 HOURS**

ty the Associated Press.

WITH | THE AMERICAN
FORCES IN LORRAINE, Friday, September 13.—Thirty-six hours of fighting netted Gen. Pershing's forces approximately 155 square miles of territor; in the St. Mihiel salient which had been in German hands since the autumn of 1914.

FOCH TO GIVE FOE NO TIME TO REST

Military Observers Here See **Resultant Confusion and** Low German Morale.

MEANS UNREST FOR HUNS

Behind the brief official announce nent that the French vesterday had attacked south of the Aisne and on the Dise-Ailette sector, military observers here believe, lies a definite hint as to the basic strategy governing the allied operations. The purpose of Gen. Foch now is thought to be to strike at various points of the long western front in such rapid succession that the German general staff will not find an German general staff will not find an opportunity to withdraw any battered units for rest and recuperation. Results of these tactics, officials here hold, soon would be reflected in the accelerated disruption of the enemy morale, which official and unofficial reports from abroad declare has been palpably damaged by the events of the last two months.

Face Perpetual Unrest.

If strategists here have correctly guessed Gen. Foch's plan, each phase of the offensive will be designed to some limited tactical position, while collectively the series of blows would serve to keep the entire enemy defensive line in a state of perpetual unrest.

by these harassing tactics as runch as he is at the advancement of his own battle front. Destruction of the enemy army, after all, they say, is the only certain way to military victory.

Scope of Yankee Advance.

Lacking official news of further advances by Gen. Pershing's troops within the salient, the opinion that this movement has already reached the immediate limits it was planned to attain gained strength among military officers.

With the French now taking up the fight in the center of the great arc which comprises the western front from Arras to Verdun, it is considered entirely probable that the next move of the American Army is dependent upon the results of this offensive. An advance of any importance by the French will threaten the stability of the famous Chemin-des-Dames ridge and, to a less extent possibly, will affect the St. Gobain massif, upon which the new defenses of the enemy seem to be based. Some observers expressed the belief siderable retirement and there is every reason to expect, officers say, that Marshal Foch would take quick advantage of the resultant confusion to press an encircling campaign against Metz itself, employing both Gen. Pershing's Army and the French forces at Verdun in development of the movement. In that event a double American thrust is anticlasted ble American thrust is anticipated, one in co-operation with the French east of Verdun and the other aimed to pass Metz on the opposite flank.

BANDITS SHOOT TWO: LEAVE \$26,000 BEHIND

Put Buckshot in Detective and Peoria Mine Owner, But Pay Roll Is Deserted.

PEORIA, Ill., September 14 .- Three automobile bandits fled late this afternoon without taking a mine pay roll of \$26,000, after they had shot from ambush and wounded two men, one dangerously, and the money was virtually in their grasp.

Railroad ties had been piled across the road near the Groveland Mining Company's office by the bandits, and when Detective E. J. Gustine alighted from an automobile to remove the obstruction he was fired on from nearby bushes and fell with several

INTERALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL ASSEMBLES

Belgians have taken over six miles of front, which until recently were held by British troops, and have advanced their line somewhat near Dixmude, northeast of Ypres. The British on Thursday and Friday improved their position along Le Basse canal, six miles north of Lens.

"It is to be noted that a German communique says that they withdrew quietly from this sector in accordance with a carefully arranged plan, but this does not cover the 12,500 men they left behind. They constitute (Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

Countries of Countries (Countries of Countries of Countries of Countries of the allied nations accordited to Lendon, Paris and Rome were present.

Gen. Pershing Cleaning Up St. Mihiel Salient---Enemy Retires Near Chatillon.

BRITISH BREAK FOE ATTACKS AND GAIN NEAR HAVRINCOURT

PARIS, September 14.—"Between the Oise and the the Aisne we have captured the village of Allemant and the Moulin Laffaux. We made 2,500 prisoners." This announcement was made in the official communication from the war office tonight.

y the Associated Press.

Marshal Foch, pursuing his policy of giving the Germans never a minute's rest, followed up the incisive stroke of the Americans which wiped out the St. Mihiel salient in two days' time by launching an offensive Saturday morning on the French front along the bend in the line around Laon.

The blow took immediate effect on the German lines, pushing them back from one to two miles at points in this important sector, where it is well-nigh vital for the Germans to hold fast if they hope to retain control of any considerable part of northern France during the coming winter.

Meanwhile the process of cleaning up the St. Mihiel salient was being continued by Gen. Pershing's troops, who so far are reported to have effected the capture of more than 20,000 Germans as the result of the clean-cut drive of the American 1st

There were indications in the reports from the front that the American success might have done somewhat more than straighten out the line above the former St. Mihiel bend, for the Germans were said to be retiring near Chatillon, along a front five or six miles to the northwest of the former westerly lip of the salient. They were probably forced to this in the readjustment of their line to meet the altered conditions.

With the lessening of the tension on the St. Mihiel front, interest is centered at present in the French assault on the Ailette-Aisne front. Gen. Petain's troops here were gaining ground where every yard was extremely valuable, as the German positions along the Aisne and the Vesle to the east have been under an increasing threat for some time by the French advance on their left flank. The advance will not have to be pressed much further before a German retreat on a wide front in this sector will be compelled.

move, Marshal Foch probably intends to make untenable even the Chemin des Dames, the former German holding ground north of the Aisne. He has made marked progress already in this by taking Pont des Singes, south of the Ailette. It is but a short distance thence to the Anizy-Pinon line, the capture of which by Petain last fall compelled the German crown prince move. Marshal Foch probably intends against a series of German assaults

Huns Counter Attack Yankees. But Recoil Under Deadly Fire

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN Sign for Germany. LORRAINE, September 14, 12:30 p.m. Some observers expressed the belief that today's attack might have the primary object of cutting behind the St. Gobain forest.

Collapse of the German position at La Fere and Laon would mean a considerable retirement and there is every reason to expect officers. attacks.

> Haye, where the Germans had placed one big gun and many machine guns in a well defended position. Additional Austrians Taken. Additional Austrian prisoners have

Hard fighting has taken place in

the quarries northeast of Fey-en-

been taken; native civilians said that they came in only a few days ago. Artillery fire and gas shells were sent against certain American positions during the night, but they did

little damage.

The Americans are organizing their newly taken positions rapidly and are pushing forward exploitation parties.

Clearing Up Salient.

Throughout the night and early to-

day Pershing's men continued to advance and finished cleaning up the St. Mihiel salient. They cleared the forests of lurking Germans.

Prisoners make conflicting statements respecting German preparedness for an attack in this sector. Some ness for an attack in this sector. Some say it was unexpected; others declare they had advance information of the hour and place of the attack. Still others expected it would take place on the 15th and say that the artillery had been ordered to withdraw on the night of the attack. The post's command was being moved when the attack began and, therefore, was caught unawares in the barrage. This apparently explains the light counter artillery fire Thursday morning.

A German prisoner officer is quoted as saying "the Hindenburg line in its present state is untenable."

Vast Number of Huns Trapped.

The Americans are organizing their newly taken positions rapidly and are pushing forward exploitation parties. Prisoners and supplies are being collected and roads are being constructed in no man's land. Much booty and ammunition has fallen to the Franco-American allies.

Prisoners and refugees alike are greatly impressed by the fact that the Americans are eating white bread,

British Eating Toward Heart of the Hindenburg Defenses

LONDON, September 14.-Further progress has been made by the British in the Havrincourt battle area and new posts have been established east and north of the village, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight.

Steady Pressure Exerted.

Cablegram to The Sunday Star and New York World. Copyright, 1918. ON THE BRITISH FRONT, September 14.—The British continued today their steady pressure against the outpost line which the enemy is obpost line which the enemy is obstinately clinging to while developing his defenses of the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and Cambrai. One of the chief points of resistance was Gouzeaucourt, and this was wrested by the 3d Army from him today after sharp fighting.

Gouzeaucourt was in the original Hindenburg line and was taken from the enemy in 1917. It was retaken by him and once more taken back by the guards. Last March it was lest to the enemy again. Now the British have enemy again. Now the British have the lines from the south.

These daily operations are on a pre-

scribed scale, but with very definite objects, eating toward the heart of the enemy's Hindenburg line, at the same time putting many of his men out of action, and yet alone adding another 1,500 to the British total of German prisoners by the capture of Havrincourt and the Honlon woods.

"Lions" Now Unlionlike

According to many prisoners from the 46th Infantry, which is known by the bold title of "The Lions of Cambrai," because they are supposed to have breached the line last March this same German regiment became